

Chapter 3 • Test A**20**

Choose the *one* best answer for each item. *Items 1–3* are based on the following table.

Ratification of the U.S. Constitution

	State	Date of Vote	For	Against
1	Delaware	December 7, 1787	30	0
2	Pennsylvania	December 12, 1787	46	23
3	New Jersey	December 18, 1787	38	0
4	Georgia	January 2, 1788	26	0
5	Connecticut	January 9, 1788	128	40
6	Massachusetts	February 6, 1788	187	168
7	Maryland	April 28, 1788	63	11
8	South Carolina	May 23, 1788	149	73
9	New Hampshire	June 21, 1788	57	47
10	Virginia	June 25, 1788	89	79
11	New York	July 26, 1788	30	27
12	North Carolina	November 21, 1789	194	77
13	Rhode Island	May 29, 1790	34	32

- How long did it take for the Constitution to be ratified by all 13 states?
 - about one year
 - about two and a half years
 - about two and a half months
 - about five and a half years
 - about five and a half months
- The closest vote was in the state of
 - New Hampshire.
 - Virginia.
 - Massachusetts.
 - New York.
 - Rhode Island.
- Which three states had the greatest number of people against the new Constitution?
 - Delaware, New Jersey, and Georgia
 - Massachusetts, Virginia, and North Carolina
 - Massachusetts, Virginia, and New York
 - Massachusetts, North Carolina, and South Carolina
 - New York, North Carolina, and Rhode Island
- At the Constitutional Convention, the states decided to form a union. The states would give up some powers to the central government but remain equal to each other. In other words, they decided to form a
 - federal government.
 - state government.
 - confederate government.
 - revolutionary government.
 - democratic government.

Chapter 3 • Test B

21

Choose the *one* best answer for each item.

1. The Constitution declares that power
 - (1) rests with the President.
 - (2) rests with the states.
 - (3) rests with the federal government.
 - (4) rests with the people.
 - (5) rests with the courts.
2. The Articles of Confederation
 - (1) created a weak federal government.
 - (2) caused a strong federal government.
 - (3) caused the Civil War.
 - (4) remained the law of the land.
 - (5) were written in 1787.
3. To write the Constitution, each side had to
 - (1) hold to its principles.
 - (2) give up.
 - (3) compromise.
 - (4) refuse to bargain.
 - (5) consult with its lawyers.
4. The slave trade compromise
 - (1) gave the federal government power over rules of trade.
 - (2) freed the slaves.
 - (3) outlawed slave trading.
 - (4) made the slaves citizens.
 - (5) caused the Civil War.
5. The Great Compromise
 - (1) created the three branches of government.
 - (2) created the two houses of Congress.
 - (3) created the Supreme Court.
 - (4) created the executive branch.
 - (5) created the federal government.
6. The Constitution was signed in
 - (1) 1781.
 - (2) 1776.
 - (3) 1787.
 - (4) 1698.
 - (5) 1874.
7. The Federalists were mostly
 - (1) professional people.
 - (2) farmers, small business owners, and townspeople.
 - (3) politicians.
 - (4) soldiers.
 - (5) religious leaders.
8. The anti-Federalists were mostly
 - (1) professional people.
 - (2) farmers, small business owners, and townspeople.
 - (3) politicians.
 - (4) soldiers.
 - (5) religious leaders.
9. We have three branches of government to ensure
 - (1) fair play.
 - (2) separation of powers.
 - (3) rights and freedoms.
 - (4) honesty and integrity.
 - (5) equality.
10. Each branch of government has some power over the other two. This is called
 - (1) conspiracy.
 - (2) checks and balances.
 - (3) rights and freedoms.
 - (4) rule by the people.
 - (5) constitutional monarchy.